



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

70506-351

Date of Issuance:

10/1/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Dexter SC Fungicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Shaja B. Joyner, Product Manager 20
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division 7505P

Date:

10/1/19

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 70506-351.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 11/09/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Eleanor Thornton by phone at 703-305-6799, or via email at Thornton.eleanor@epa.gov.

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

10/01/2019

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70506-351

Dexter SC Fungicide
Label draft
November 9, 2018

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

DEXTER® SC Fungicide

Broad spectrum control of plant diseases on a variety of crops

Active Ingredient:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate* 22.9%

Other Ingredients: 77.1%

Total: 100.0%

Contains 2.08 lb of active ingredient per gallon

*IUPAC

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
CAUTION**

[OPTIONAL REFERRAL STATEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL PACKAGING: See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.]

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, than give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON CONTROL AND DRUG CENTER 1-866-673-6671 . FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 .	

Net Contents: _____ Gallons

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
1-800-438-6071

EPA Reg. No. 70506-
EPA Est. No.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or regional office of the EPA.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify State and/or Federal authorities and United Phosphorus, Inc. immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

The use of DEXTER fungicide through airblast application equipment on grapes is prohibited in the following townships and boroughs of Erie County, Pennsylvania: **North East, Harborcreek, Lawrence Park, Erie, Presque Isle, Millcreek, Fairview, Girard and Springfield.**

This prohibition is intended to help eliminate phytotoxicity problems with apples observed in this geographic location.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL OR PLANT INJURY.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements

November 9, 2018

for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted- entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with this product is dry.

PRODUCT USE PRECAUTIONS

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR DISEASE CONTROL, CROP INJURY, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

ATTENTION

DEXTER fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to

prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray DEXTER fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply DEXTER fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DEXTER fungicide is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation. DEXTER fungicide is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with both systemic and curative properties. DEXTER fungicide has positive effects on plant physiology, that may improve yield and/or crop quality when used as directed. The yield and plant health effects may vary according to factors such as crop condition, crop hybrid, or the overall environment during crop growth. DEXTER fungicide may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered crop protection products. All applications must be made according to label use directions.

Restrictions for Resistance Management Purposes

Greenhouse Use: To help manage fungicide resistance, do not use for commercial transplant production in the greenhouse except where specified on the label.

PRODUCT USE INSTRUCTIONS

Application: Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Mix only enough spray solution that is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Adjuvants: When using an adjuvant, it is recommended the adjuvant meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification.

Efficacy: Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of DEXTER fungicide has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 11 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

DEXTER fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed including: selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, proper timing and placement of irrigation.

Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. DEXTER fungicide may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Crop Tolerance: Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for all crops on the label. It is not possible, however, to test all tank-mix combinations under all conditions. When possible, it is recommended to test the combinations on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application. See Product Use Precautions for apple phytotoxicity information.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

DEXTER fungicide (azoxystrobin) is a **Group 11 fungicide**. The mode of action for DEXTER fungicide is the inhibition of the Qol (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system [Group 11]. Fungal pathogens can develop resistance to products with the same mode of action when used repeatedly. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. Resistance management strategies may include alternating and/or tank-mixing with products having

different modes of action or limiting the total number of applications per season. Responsible resistance management is encouraged to ensure effective long-term control of the diseases on this label.

If no resistance recommendation on number of applications is specified in the directions for use, please follow the number of application recommendations in the table below.

Total number of planned fungicide application per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Recommended QoI fungicide (Group 11) sprays when QoI is single active	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Recommended QoI fungicide sprays as part of a premix or tank mix	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6

In situations that require multiple sprays, develop a season long spray programs for Group 11 (QoI) fungicides. In crops where two sequential Group 11 fungicide applications are made, they should be alternated with two or more applications of a fungicide that is not in Group 11. If more than 12 applications are made, observe the following guidelines:

- When using a QoI fungicide as a solo product, the number of applications must be no more than thirty-three percent (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- For QoI mixes in programs containing a QoI fungicide that is part of a premix or tank mix with a different mode of action, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.
- In programs in which applications of QoI are made with both solo products and mixtures, the number of QoI containing applications must be no more than fifty percent (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season.

If a Group 11 fungicide is applied to the seed or soil, do not make another application with a Group 11 fungicide for at least 3 weeks.

CROP ROTATIONAL INTERVAL

The following crops may be planted at specific intervals following an application of DEXTER fungicide

	Plant back interval
Buckwheat and millet	12 months
All other crops with Azoxystrobin registered uses	0 days

SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL

DEXTER fungicide can provide control of many soilborne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soilborne diseases include **in-furrow** applications **and banded applications** applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre- or postemergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface. Refer to label directions for crops with specific use directions for soilborne disease control.

Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soilborne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert regarding the best soilborne application type for your crop and location.

Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

BANDED

- Apply DEXTER fungicide as a directed spray to the soil prior to infection. Use single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants.
- Band width should be limited to 7 inches or less.
- Apply at a rate of 0.40-0.80 fl oz product/1000 row feet (0.0065-.013 lbs ai/1000 row feet). For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.70 fl oz/1000 row feet (0.011 lbs ai/1000 row feet).
- If applications come into contact with the foliage, they are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management.
- Application may be made during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

IN-FURROW

- Apply DEXTER fungicide as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting.
- Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered.
- Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs are in place.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

Rate per 1000 row-feet		Row Spacing (inches)										
fl oz product	lbs ai per fl oz product	22	30	32	34	36	38	40	48	60	72	80
		Product per Acre (fl oz)										
0.40	0.0065	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.6
0.60	0.0098	14.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	7.8	6.5	5.2	4.4	3.9
0.80	0.0130		13.9	13.1	12.3	11.6	11.0	10.5	8.7	7.0	5.8	5.2
1.00	0.0163					14.5	13.8	13.1	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.5
1.20	0.0195								13.1	10.5	8.7	7.8
1.38	0.0224								15.0	12.0	10.0	9.0
1.50	0.0244									13.1	10.9	9.8
1.72	0.0280									15.0	12.5	11.2
2.00	0.0325										14.5	13.1
2.07	0.0336										15.0	13.5
2.30	0.0374											15.0

Do not apply more than 15 fl oz/A (0.24 lbs ai/A)

Row spacing (inches)	Row-Feet Per Acre
22	23,760
30	17,424
32	16,335
34	15,374
36	14,520
38	13,756
40	13,068
48	10,890
60	8,712
72	7,260
80	6,534

DRIP

Refer to the **Application Instructions Through Irrigation System** section.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Azoxystrobin can affect non-target plant species outside the treatment area. To limit adverse effects to non-target plants, the applicator must avoid making applications when wind can facilitate off-site movement of azoxystrobin in the direction of areas such as forested areas, riparian areas, wetlands and areas that serve as habitat for desirable and protected animal species.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANT OF DROPLET SIZE:

- The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground boom

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure**- Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER- CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASEING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types,

narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. **AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.**
- Nozzle Type – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length – Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height – Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increase the potential for spray drift.

BOOM

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.** Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

ATTENTION

DEXTER fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).

DO NOT spray DEXTER fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply DEXTER fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

MIXING AND APPLICATION METHODS

Spray Equipment

DEXTER fungicide may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control.

Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be *16-mesh or coarser*.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
 - (1) Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles.
 - (2) Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

Mixing Instructions

- DEXTER fungicide is a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation.
- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.

- Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

DEXTER fungicide Alone (No Tank Mix)

- Add ½ to 2/3 rds of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add DEXTER fungicide to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after DEXTER fungicide has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

DEXTER + Tank Mixtures: DEXTER fungicide is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. To determine physical compatibility of DEXTER fungicide with other tank mix products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 quart of water.

- 1) add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then
- 2) liquid flowables, then
- 3) emulsifiable concentrates last.

After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Some phytotoxic effects have been demonstrated when DEXTER fungicide is mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC). These effects are enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions and these conditions remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some form of silicone have also contributed to phytotoxicity.

Mixing in the Spray Tank

- Add ½ to 2/3 rds of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner(s) into the tank in the same order as described above.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and DEXTER fungicide to the spray tank.
- Allow DEXTER fungicide to completely disperse.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Drip Irrigation: DEXTER fungicide may be applied through drip irrigation systems for soilborne disease control. The soil should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.
- Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ acre-inch or less during treatment.
- In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage.
- If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Operating Instructions

1. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
2. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water- source contamination from backflow.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick- closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system

is either automatically or manually shut down.

5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
8. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
9. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label- prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating DEXTER fungicide through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply $Y_a - \frac{1}{2}$ inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying DEXTER fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of DEXTER fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of DEXTER fungicide and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the DEXTER fungicide solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the DEXTER fungicide solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying DEXTER fungicide through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of DEXTER fungicide required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of DEXTER fungicide into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the

injection period.

- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the DEXTER fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DEXTER Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart

Fl Ounces Product/A	Lb ai/A	Treated Acres/Gal Product
4.0	0.07	32.0
5.0	0.08	25.6
5.5	0.09	23.2
6.0	0.10	21.3
6.2	0.10	21.3
7.0	0.11	18.3
8.5	0.14	15.4
9.0	0.15	14.2
9.2	0.15	14.2
10.0	0.16	13.0
11.0	0.18	11.6
12.0	0.20	10.4
12.3	0.20	10.4
13.0	0.21	9.8
14.0	0.23	9.1
15.4	0.25	8.3
15.5	0.25	8.3
18.3	0.30	6.9
18.5	0.30	6.9
20.0	0.33	6.4
20.3	0.33	6.4
24.5	0.40	5.2

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Alfalfa (<i>See</i> Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)			
Almonds	Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential for disease control. Reduced efficacy has been observed when uniform coverage cannot be obtained. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 15 GPA.</p> <p>When applying by air, apply only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Anthracnose, scab and shot hole: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals throughout the season.</p>
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>)	12.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Blossom blight: Begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb	Use Instructions
Artichoke, Globe	Ramularia Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia cynarae</i>)	11.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.18-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development, and continue as needed throughout the season at a 2-3 week interval, up to and including the day of harvest. Do not apply at less than 7-day intervals.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. For ground applications, apply in 50-200 gallons of water per acre to obtain coverage without excessive runoff. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Asparagus	Stemphyllium Purple Spot (<i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and a minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 100 days of harvest (100-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	5.5-8.5 fl oz/A (0.09- 0.135 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications Methods: ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 66.4 fl oz (1.08 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.08 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Cereals Barley Oats Rye	Kernel Blight or Black Point (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) (<i>Cochiobolus sativus</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>) (P.	6.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.20 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing disease control. For best results, sufficient water volume must be used to provide thorough coverage.
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<p>Barley Stripe (<i>Drechslera graminea</i> = <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria</i> spp., <i>Stagonospora</i> spp.) Spot Blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora trichostroma</i>)</p>	<p>9.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.15-0.20 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. For chemigation, apply in 0.1-0.25 inches/A of water. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two (2) applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>
<p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>hordei</i>) Stagonospora Blotch (<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>)</p>	<p>12.0 fl oz/A (0.20 lbs ai/A)</p>	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 2) Do not apply more than 24.0 fl oz (0.40 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 3) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply within 7 days of grazing or harvest (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Berries, Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia Berry Blueberry, Highbush Blueberry, Lowbush Buffalo Currant Chilean Guava Cranberry, Highbush Currant, Black Currant, Red Elderberry European Barberry Gooseberry Honeysuckle, Edible Huckleberry Jostaberry Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry) Lingonberry Native Currant Salal Sea Buckthorn	Alternaria Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose Fruit Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>gloeosporoides</i>) Botryosphaeria Canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Leaf Spot and Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia</i> <i>vaccinii-</i> <i>corymbosi</i>) Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight and Stem Canker (<i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Septoria Blight (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Spur Blight (<i>Didymella</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl oz (0.75 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Berries, Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A Blackberry Bingleberry Boysenberry Dewberry Lowberry Marionberry Olallieberry Youngberry Loganberry Red and Black Raspberry Wild Raspberry Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Anthracnose <i>(Spaceloma necator)</i> <i>(Elsinoe veneta)</i> Botryosphaeria Canker <i>(Botryosphaeria dothidea)</i> Colletotrichum Rot <i>(Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)</i> Leaf Spot and Blotch <i>(Mycosphaerella spp.)</i> <i>(Septoria rubi)</i> <i>(Sphaerulina rubi)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i> <i>(Microphaera spp.)</i> <i>(Oidium spp.)</i>	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications at onset of disease and continue as required until harvest. Make applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use a minimum water volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground and a minimum of 3 gallons by air. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Rosette or Double Blackberry Rust <i>(Phragmidium spp.)</i>	10-15.5 fl oz/A (0.16-0.25 lbs ai/A)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Berries, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry)</p> <p>Bearberry Bilberry Cloudberry Muntries Partridgeberry Strawberry</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum fragariae)</i> Leather Rot <i>(Phytophthora cactorum)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca macularis)</i></p> <p>Suppression of Botrytis on the Foliage <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i></p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Leather rot: Apply 2 applications on a 7-day schedule from late bloom through harvest.</p> <p>Field Nurseries: Apply to young plants in field nurseries by ground, drip, or overhead chemigation.</p> <p>If applying through drip irrigation, calculate the rate as a band application with a band width equal to the root zone width. Inject DEXTER fungicide into the irrigation water.</p> <p>For dip applications at transplanting for commercial berry production: For suppression of root and crown rot caused by <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., mix 5-8 fl oz of DEXTER fungicide per 100 gallons of water. Dip plants for 2-5 minutes. Plant treated plants as quickly as possible. It is recommended that transplants be washed to remove excess soil prior to dipping. For continued anthracnose control, follow with foliar applications beginning 2-3 weeks after transplant.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i></p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl oz (1.0 lb ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Berries, Low Growing Subgroup 13-07H (except Strawberry) Bearberry Bilberry Blueberry, lowbush Cloudberry Cranberry Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry	Cottonball (<i>Monilinia a oxycocci</i>) Fruit Rots (<i>Phylospora vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium Twig Blight (<i>Lophodermium spp.</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Begin applications at 5-10% bloom for fruit rot, cottonball, and twig blight. Continue applications on a 7- to 14-day schedule if conditions are favorable for disease development. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Fairy Ring (suppression) (<i>Psilocybe spp.</i>)	15.5 fl oz/A (0.25 lbs ai/A)	Make the first application at bud break. Measure the ring diameter and add 10 feet to that diameter. Apply DEXTER fungicide at a rate equivalent to 15.5 fl oz/A in 30 – 100 gallons of water to the affected area. Irrigation (1 – 2 hours) following application is advisable to ensure penetration to the base of the plant. If necessary make another application 2 – 4 weeks later. For ground application ensure adequate water volume for thorough canopy penetration.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea.
- 4) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- 5) Do not apply to flooded crop.
- 6) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 7) Do not apply within 3 days of harvest (3-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Brassica, Head and Stem Subgroup 5A</p> <p>Broccoli Chinese Broccoli (gai lon) Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo Broccolo Kohlrabi</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora brassicicola</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Pin Rot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Rhizoctonia Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) White Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudocercospora capsellae</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground, and minimum of 3 gallons per acre by air.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Brassica, Leafy Greens Subgroup 5B</p> <p>Broccoli Raab Cabbage, Chinese Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard Greens Mustard Spinach Rape Greens</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Black Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> <i>parasitica</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella</i></p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> <i>solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl oz (0.75 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Bulb Vegetables Crop Group 3-07</p> <p>Garlic c Leek Onion, bulb Daylily, bulb Fritillaria, bulb Garlic, bulb Garlic, great-headed, bulb Garlic, serpent, bulb Lily, bulb Onion, bulb Onion, Chinese, bulb Onion, pearl Onion, potato, bulb Shallot, bulb Onion, green Chive, fresh leaves Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves Elegans hosta Fritillaria, leaves Kurrat Lady's leek Leek Leek, wild Onion, beltsville bunching Onion, fresh Onion, green Onion, macrostem Onion, tree, tops Onion, Welsh, tops Shallot, fresh leaves</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases Cladosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Cladosporium allii</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Leveillula taurica</i>) Purple Blotch and Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.20 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Downy mildew: make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</p> <p>For all other diseases, Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. If applications are made by air, the higher rates should be used for adequate control. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p>
	<p>Botrytis Leaf Blight (<i>Botrytis aclada</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)</p>	<p>9.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.15-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>Mixtures with insecticides and silicone adjuvants must be tested for crop safety before application to the crop.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section. If the application is an in-furrow application, the spray should be made just prior to seed placement so that the majority of the chemical is under the seed. This will reduce the potential for phytotoxicity, especially if fertilizer is added to the application.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.

- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Canola (see Oilseed Crops for additional information)	Alternari a Blackspo t (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeri a maculans</i>) Sclerotinia Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>In general, apply 7.0 fl oz of DEXTER fungicide at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest.</p> <p>For Blackleg, applications should be made at the 2- to 4-leaf stage.</p> <p>For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 9.0-15.5 fl oz product/A should be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or when conditions are favorable for disease.</p> <p>For control of Alternaria alone, 8.0 fl oz product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall).</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 27.6 fl oz (0.45 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Carrots	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Cercospora</i> <i>carotae</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) For additional diseases, see Vegetables, Root, Subgroup.	9.0-20.0 fl oz/A (0.15-0.33 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> <i>solani</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Celery	Early Blight <i>(Cercospora apii)</i> Late Blight <i>(Septoria apicola)</i> For additional diseases, see Leafy Vegetables.	9.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.15-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Christmas Trees	Diplodia Tip Blight <i>(Diplodia pinea)</i> Lophodermium Needlecast <i>(Lophodermium pinastri)</i> Swiss Needlecast <i>(Phaeocryptopus gaumannii)</i>	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10</p> <p>Calamondin Citron Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.</p>	<p>Albinism (<i>Alternaria alternata</i> pv <i>citri</i>) Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria citri</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>, <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>) Greasy Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>) Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>) Post Bloom Fruit Drop (PFD) (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>) Sweet Orange Scab</p>	<p>12.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>9.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.15-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Under conditions that favor severe disease epidemics, the higher application rates should be used.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. A horticultural spray oil should be used to improve control of greasy spot.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>
<p>Pummelo Citrus Hybrid (Uniq fruit only)</p>	<p>Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*); Australian Finger Lime (*Microcitrus australasica*); Australian Round Lime (*Microcitrus australis*); Brown River Finger Lime (*Microcitrus papuana*); Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*); Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus Hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.; Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*); Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Mediterranean Mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*); Mount White Lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*); New Guinea Wild Lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*); Orange, Sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, Sweet (*Citrus sinensis*);

Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*); Russell River Lime (*Microcitrus inodora*); Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Sweet Lime (*Citrus limetta*); Tachibana Orange (*Citrus tachibana*); Tahiti Lime (*Citrus latifolia*); Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*); Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*); Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*); Trifoliolate Orange (*Poncirus trifoliolate*); Uniq Fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Do not use DEXTER in citrus plant propagation nurseries.
 - 4) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Clover (and stands containing Clover) (See Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay)			
Corn Field Pop Sweet (Includes Seed Production)	Rust (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>)	6.0-9.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.15 lbs ai/A)	For gray leaf spot, apply at the onset of disease. A second application may be required 14 days later if disease pressure persists.
	Anthracnose Leaf Blight (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye Spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) Northern Corn Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Physoderma Brown Spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Southern Corn Leaf Blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) Southern Rust (<i>Puccinia polyspora</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/a)	For all other diseases, applications should begin prior to disease development and may continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. For field corn and field corn grown for seed, do not make more than two (2) applications per season.
	Early Application (V4 – V8)	6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lbs ai/A)	DEXTER fungicide may be applied early (V4 – V8) for early season disease control and beneficial physiological benefits.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root and Stalk Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Cotton	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella gossypii</i>) Areolate Mildew (<i>Ramularia gossypii</i>) Ascochyta Blight (<i>A. gossypii</i>) Boll Rots (<i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>, <i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Diplodia</i> spp., <i>Phoma</i> spp.) Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia schedonnardi</i>) Diplodia Boll Rot (<i>Diplodia</i> spp.) Hardlock (<i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>) Leaf Spots and Blights (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Ascochyta gossypii</i>, <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Southwestern Cotton Rust (<i>Puccinia cacabata</i>) (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Stemphyllium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p>	6.0-9.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.15 lbs ai/A)	<p>For optimum disease control, applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air, or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Minimum application volumes for ground is 10 gallons per acre. For air, a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.</p> <p>The first application should be targeted at pinhead square to first bloom with subsequent applications on a 14- to 21-day schedule. Additional application(s) may be made depending on environmental conditions and the health of the cotton plant.</p> <p>Under poor environmental conditions conducive to seedling disease and poor cotton growth, applied to early season cotton to suppress damping off and other diseases which result in plant stand loss.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than three (3) foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p>
	<p>Pythium Seedling Blight (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Seedling Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	In-Furrow 0.40-0.80 fl oz product per 1000 row feet (0.10-0.20 oz ai per 1000 row	<p>Apply as an in-furrow spray in 3-7 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seed are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/low till programs</p>

feet)

are in place.

See the **SOILBORNE/SEEDLING
DISEASE CONTROL** section for table
illustrating total fluid ounces per acre with
various row spacings.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl oz (0.44 lbs ai) of product/A/season as a foliar spray.
 - 2) DEXTER may be applied up to 45 days before harvest (45-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Cucurbits, Crop Group 9</p> <p>Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-Waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Honeydew Melons <i>Momordica</i> spp. (bitter melon, balsam apple) Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini</p> <p>Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora citrulina</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf Spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Myrothecium Canker (<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>) Plectosporium Blight (<i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>, <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>) Target Leaf Spot (<i>Corynespora cassicola</i>) Ulocladium Leaf Spot (<i>Ulocladium cucurbitae</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</p> <p>For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first.</p> <p>For all other diseases, applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not tank mix DEXTER fungicide with crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated spray oil (MSO) or silicon adjuvants.</p> <p>Do not tank mix DEXTER fungicide with malathion, dicofol, endosulfan, methomyl, chlorpyrifos, M-Pede® or dicloran.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four (4) foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides per crop per acre per year.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.

- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Do not apply within 1 day of harvest (1-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8-10</p> <p>Pepper Bell Pepper Non-Bell Pepper Sweet Non-Bell Pepper Eggplant Eggplant, African Eggplant, Pea Eggplant, Scarlet Okra Martynia Pepino Roselle</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See specific directions for use for Tomatoes.</p>	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Seedling Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 61.5 fl oz (1.0 lb ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Grapes and Other Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07F (except fuzzy kiwifruit)</p> <p>Amur River Grape Kiwifruit, Hardy Maypop Muscadines Schisandra Berry</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Black Rot (<i>Guignardia a bidwellii</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot (<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula necator</i>)</p> <p>Suppression Only: Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>10.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.16-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION</p> <p>DEXTER fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).</p> <p>DO NOT spray DEXTER where spray drift may reach apple trees.</p> <p>DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply DEXTER to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Grasses (grown for seed)	Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/a (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl oz (0.80 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not feed treated straw, seed, or screenings to livestock.
- 4) DEXTER may be applied up to 8 days prior to harvest (swathing) (8-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Herbs & Spices (except black pepper) Crop Group 19</p> <p>Allspice; Angelica; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, Black; Cardamon; Cassia (buds); Catnip; Celery Seed; Chervil (dried); Chive; Chive, Chinese; Cinnamon; Clary; Clove (buds); Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf); Coriander (seed); Costmary; Culantro (leaf and seed); Cumin; Curry (leaf); Dill (seed); Dillweed; Fennel, Common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of Paradise; Horehound; Hyssop; Juniper (berry); Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf and seed); Mace; Marigold; Marjoram; Mustard (seed), Nasturtium; Nutmeg; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Pepper, White; Poppy Seed; Rosemary; Rue; Saffron; Sage; Savory, Summer and Winter Sweet Bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Vanilla; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood</p>	<p>Corynespora Blight (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>) Dill Blight (<i>Cercosporidiu m punctum</i>) Phoma Blight (<i>Passalora puncta</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground only. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Wasabi	Fusarium Rhizome and Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> spp.)	6.2-15.4 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin at the onset of disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica), Crop Group 4</p> <p>Amaranth h Arugula Cardoon Celery Celtuce Chervil Chrysanthemum, Edible Corn Salad Cress Dandelion Dock Endive Fennel Lettuce, Head and Leaf Orach Parsley Purslane Radicchio Rhubarb Spinach Swiss Chard</p> <p>Including cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria sonchi</i>, <i>A. spp.</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) , <i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta spp.</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) (<i>Uromyces spp.</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria petroselini</i>) White Rust</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>12.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>For both downy and powdery mildew, make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule.</p> <p>For all other diseases, applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>ATTENTION: Applications to leafy vegetable foliage have contributed to phytotoxicity under certain circumstances. Proceed with caution when tank mixing with adjuvants when treating all leafy vegetables. DEXTER fungicide must not be tank mixed on leaf lettuce with permethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, aluminum tris or products containing these active ingredients, or another product that may increase the penetration of DEXTER fungicide into the leaf surface, such as, but not limited to, silicone wetters.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Webb Blight, Bottom Rot, Crater Rot, Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.

3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Legume Vegetables, Dry and Succulent, Crop Group 6 and Legume Vegetables, Foliage of any Cultivar of Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and Field Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.), Crop Group 7</p> <p>Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, catjang, Chinese longbean, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)</p> <p>Bean (<i>Glycine max</i>) Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)</p> <p>Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p> <p>Chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)</p> <p>Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>)</p> <p>Jackbean (<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>)</p> <p>Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean) (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>)</p> <p>Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>)</p> <p>Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea, field pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)</p> <p>Pigeon Pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)</p> <p>Sword Bean (<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>)</p>	<p>Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Blight (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf and Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.)</p> <p>Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.)</p> <p>Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. For rust, use of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

<p>Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p> <p>Apply to the furrow and covering soil at planting time in a 7-inch band. Avoid a concentrated stream directly on the seed or delayed emergence may occur.</p> <p>If using a narrow spray as an in-furrow spray, adjust the spray stream to hit the soil next to the seed but not hit the seed.</p> <p>NOTE: Conduct a seed safety test with your crop before making in-furrow applications.</p>
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of dry legume vegetables (dry bean and dry pea seeds).
 - 4) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) for succulent beans and peas.
 - 5) For use on soybeans, please refer to the soybean crop directions for use.
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Mint (Fresh or for processing into mint oil)	Leaf Spot (<i>Ramularia</i> spp.) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) (<i>Phoma</i> , spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 46 fl oz (0.75 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) For processed mint, do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).
- 4) For fresh mint, DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
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<p>Nongrass Animal Feeds Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay, Crop Group 18</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum trifolii</i>) Black Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Common Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudopezizza solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.) Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina briosiai</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rhizoctonia and Stem Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Rust (<i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.) Spring Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i>) Stagonospora Leaf Spot (<i>Stagonospora meliloti</i>) Stemphyllium Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.) Summer Black Stem and Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora medicaginis</i>) Yellow Leaf Blight</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season. Use the higher rates under severe disease pressure.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Use of an additive such as crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant is recommended.</p> <p>For management of outbreaks of Asian soybean rust and other Puccinia species on alternate host species such as kudzu, lespedeza, trefoil and vetch, apply DEXTER fungicide to forages grown in the vicinity of soybeans and other legume crops (beans and peas) as a part of an Asian rust disease management strategy. Consult with local experts and university extension agents for the latest advice.</p> <p>Do not apply more than three sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
<p>For pure/mixed stands of the following or stands mixed with grasses:</p>	<p>Sclerotinia Crown Rot and Wilt on Clover (<i>Sclerotinia trifoliorum</i>)</p>	<p>10.0 fl oz/A (0.17 lbs ai/A)</p>	
<p>Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>) Bean, Velvet (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> var. <i>utilis</i>) Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Melilotus</i> spp.) Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) Lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.) Lupin (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>) Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i> spp.) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.) Vetch, Crown (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Vetch, Milk (<i>Astragalus</i> spp.)</p>			

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 15.5 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) of product/A per cutting.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest (14-day PHI) for forage and hay.
 - 4) Not for use on rangeland.
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Oilseed Crops Crop Group 20</p> <p>Crambe Flax Mustard, Indian Mustard, Field Mustard, Black Rapeseed Rapeseed, Indian Safflower Sunflower</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora halstedii</i>, <i>Plasmopora helianthi</i>) Pasma (<i>Septoria linicola grass</i>) Sunflower Rust (<i>Puccinia helianthi</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Apply 6.0 fl oz at early bud followed by 14.0 fl oz at about 45 days before harvest. A third application of 7.0 fl oz may be made 30 days before harvest.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Complete List of Oilseed Crops: Borage; Calendula; Castor Oil Plant; Chinese Tallowtree; Cottonseed; Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Euphorbia; Evening Primrose; Flax Seed; Gold of Pleasure; Hare's Ear Mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard Seed; Niger Seed; Oil Radish; Poppy Seed; Rapeseed; Rose Hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes Aster; Sunflower; Sweet Rocket; Tallowwood; Tea Oil Plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 27 fl oz (0.45 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.45 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Peanuts	<p>Soilborne Diseases – early season (in-furrow application) Aspergillus Crown Rot <i>(Aspergillus niger)</i> Pythium Damping Off <i>(Pythium spp.)</i> Stem Rot/White Mold Suppression <i>(Sclerotium</i></p>	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	Apply in-furrow at planting for control of various seed/seedling diseases including early season suppression of stem rot. See directions and rates under PRODUCT INFORMATION section.
	<p>Soilborne Diseases – mid- late season Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Stem Rot/White Mold <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i></p> <p>Suppression Only: Cylindrocladium Black Rot <i>(Cylindrocladium crotalariae)</i> Pythium Pod Rot <i>(Pythium myriotylum)</i></p>	12.0-24.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.40 lbs ai/A)	<p>Apply at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. Applications may be made earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of DEXTER fungicide will provide protection against the soilborne diseases and will also provide control of the foliar diseases listed for a 10- to 14-day period after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or where there is high rainfall and/or irrigation, use 18.5-24.5 fl oz/A. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), use 12.0-24.5 fl oz/A. For control of Pythium, a rate of 24.5 fl oz/A is required. Additional applications of other fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p>

Foliar Diseases Early Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora arachidicola)</i> Late Leaf Spot <i>(Cercosporidium personatum)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia arachidis)</i> Web Blotch <i>(Phoma arachidicola)</i>	6.0-18.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.30 lbs ai/A)	For foliar disease control only, a lower rate may be applied on a 10- to 14- day interval. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
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Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl oz (0.8 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.8 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Botryosphaeri a Panicle and Shoot Blight <i>(Botryosphaeria dothidea)</i> Septoria Leaf Spot <i>(Septoria pistaciarum)</i>	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7- to 21-day intervals following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Potatoes	Black Dot <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i> Early Blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> Late Blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i>	6.0-20.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.33 lbs ai/A)	<p>Early blight - For a 7-day application schedule, apply 6.2 fl oz product/A. For a 14-day application schedule, apply 12.0 fl oz product/A rate.</p> <p>Late blight - Apply 12.0 fl oz product/A on a 7-day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease, switch immediately to a non-Group 11 fungicide, using a 5-day schedule.</p> <p>Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage.</p> <p>For all other diseases, applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Use the high rate and the shorter interval if disease epidemics are severe.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Black Dot <i>(Colletotrichum coccodes)</i> Black Scurf <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Silver Scurf <i>(Helminthosporium solani)</i></p>	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.

- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Quinoa	Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta hyalospora</i>) Stalk Rot (<i>Phoma exigua</i>)	12 fl oz/A (0.20 lbs ai/A)	Apply prior to disease development. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.40 lbs ai) of product/A/season
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 4) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).
- 5) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Rice	Sheath/Stem Diseases Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.0-18.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.30 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, Use a minimum of 5-10 gallons of water per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>For sheath blight control, apply from 9.0 to 12.0 fl oz/A depending on the growth stage of the rice and the severity of the disease.</p> <p>For other stem/sheath diseases including stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot, apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD +10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply prior to disease development. DEXTER fungicide must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast, an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).</p> <p>When applying for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops), no more than two sequential foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides should be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action.</p> <p>Do not make more than two foliar applications of DEXTER or other Group 11 fungicides per acre per season.</p>
	Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Ceratobasidium oryzae-sativae</i> = <i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Magnaporthe salvinii</i> = <i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>)	9.0–18.5 fl oz/A (0.15–0.30 lbs ai/A)	
	Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i>) Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora janseana</i> = <i>Cercospora</i>)		
	Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i> = <i>Neovossia barclayana</i>) Panicle Blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)		

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.

- 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.
Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
 - 3) Do not apply more than 43 fl oz (0.70 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 4) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 5) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
 - 6) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Sorghum	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora sorghi</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Use higher rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Damping-Off (<i>Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium aphanadermatum</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 46 fl oz (0.75 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) For forage, do not apply more than 31 fl oz (0.50 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 3) For grain and stover, do not apply more than 0.75 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) For forage, do not apply more than 0.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Soybeans Soybean, Immature Seed (edamame)	Aerial Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Alternaria Leaf Spot <i>(Alternaria spp.)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum truncatum)</i> Brown Spot <i>(Septoria glycines)</i> Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora kikuchii)</i> Frogeye Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora sojina)</i> Pod and Stem Blight <i>(Diaporthe phaseolorum)</i> Rust <i>(Phakopsora spp.)</i>	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development. Use higher rates under conditions favorable for severe disease pressure, dense plant canopies, or when susceptible varieties are planted. Contact Extension personnel for local economic thresholds and timings for specific diseases in your area. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Use of a crop oil concentrate or non-ionic surfactant with the lower use rate is recommended. Soybean rust: DEXTER fungicide may be used at 4 fl oz/A when tank mixed with a triazole registered for use on soybean rust. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Soilborne Diseases Rhizoctonia solani <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Southern blight <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i>	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not make more than one application at 15.5 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) product/acre to soybean forage and hay.
- 3) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI) of soybeans (beans).
- 5) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI) to soybean forage and hay.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Stone Fruits, Crop Group 12-12 Apricot Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot t Prune See complete list of stone fruit crops below.	Brown Rot Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	12.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.25 lbs ai/A)	For brown rot blossom blight , begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For brown rot on fruit , DEXTER fungicide may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest.
	Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i> , <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> , <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	For scab , begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals. For all other diseases , begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For peaches only, 9.0-15.5 fl oz may be used for scab control. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.

Complete List of Stone Fruit Crops: Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Sugarcane	Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i>) Orange Rust (<i>Puccinia kuehnii</i>)	9.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.15-0.20 lbs ai/A)	Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust. Applications should begin prior to rust development, and continue every 14-28 days following resistance management guidelines. An adjuvant may be used at recommended rates. Apply in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide, before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than four foliar applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 49 fl oz (0.80 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.80 lb ai/A per season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (30-day PHI).
- 3) When applying by air, use no less than 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Ti Palm, Leaves and Roots	Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta cynarae</i>) Phyllostica Leaf Spot (<i>Phyllostica</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	6.0-20.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.33 lbs ai/A)	For powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula taurica</i>)	9.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.15-0.25 lbs ai/A)	Do not apply more than six applications of DEXTER fungicide per year for <i>Phyllostica</i> spp. Do not apply more than eight applications of DEXTER fungicide per year for <i>Cercospora</i> spp.
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
 - 4) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Tobacco	Blue Mold <i>(Peronospora tabacina)</i> Frogeye Leaf Spot <i>(Cercospora nicotianae)</i> Target Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.20 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development, or at first indication that blue mold is in the area. Do not apply as a curative application. If blue mold is present in the field, initiate applications of mancozeb plus dimethomorph prior to a DEXTER fungicide application. Apply on a 7- to 14-day interval with shorter intervals under conditions conducive to disease development. For ground applications, apply in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial application, volumes should be 10-15 gallons per acre.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>Do not apply on greenhouse seedlings. Do not tank mix with endosulfan. Tank mixing with insecticides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC) or containing high amounts of solvents, may cause some crop injury.</p> <p>Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p> <p>NOTE: DEXTER fungicide may enhance weather flecking on the leaves of certain tobacco types. This does not affect yield and quality.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 32 fl oz (0.52 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.52 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 21 days of harvest (21-day PHI).

Tobacco Transplants in Greenhouse GA, KY, IN, MD, MO, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN and VA only	Target Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	6.0 fl oz/A (0.10 lbs ai/A)	Apply 6 fl oz/A or 0.14 fl oz (4ml)/1000 sq ft in enough water for thorough coverage (recommend 5 gal/1000 sq ft). Make only one application prior to transplanting.
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Tomatoes Tomatillos Subgroup 8-10A Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Garden huckleberry Goji Berry Groundcherry Naranjilla Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	5.0-6.2 fl oz/A (0.08-0.10 lbs ai/A)	Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight , apply at 5 to 7-day intervals. For all other tomato diseases , apply on 7 to 21-day intervals. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Under certain weather conditions (particularly high temperatures) DEXTER fungicide in combination with high rates of silicone- based or oil containing petroleum or crop) additives or adjuvants may cause injury. Do not exceed 0.125% adjuvant (v/v). A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury. On fresh market tomatoes do not use adjuvants or tank mix with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.
Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	6.2 fl oz/A (0.10 lbs ai/A)	A tank mixture with Dimethoate may cause crop injury. On fresh market tomatoes do not use adjuvants or tank mix with any emulsifiable concentrate (EC) product.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 37 fl oz (0.60 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 0.6 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Tree Nuts, Crop Group 14-12 (except Pistachios)</p> <p>Almonds, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut) Hickory Macadamia Pecan Walnut</p> <p>Pistachios (see specific use instructions)</p> <p>See complete list of tree nut crops below.</p>	<p>Alternaria Leaf and Fruit Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichu m acutatum</i>, <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Eastern Filbert Blight (<i>Anisogramma anomale</i>) Late Blight (<i>Alternari a alternata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporiu m carpophilum</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>) Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>) Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>, <i>M. fructicola</i>)</p>	<p>6.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.10-0.20 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 7- to 21-day intervals throughout the season. Follow resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>For blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Complete List of Tree Nut Crops: African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 73.8 fl oz (1.2 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.2 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (45-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
<p>Tropical Fruit</p> <p>Acerola Atemoya Avocado Biriba Canistel Cherimoya Custard Apple Dragon Fruit Feijoa Guava Ilama Jaboticaba Jackfruit Longan Loquat Lychee Mango Papaya Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Pulasan Rambutan Sapodilla Sapote, Black Sapote, Mamey Sapote, White Soursop Star Apple Starfruit Sugar Apple Spanish Lime Tamarind</p>	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)</p>	<p>6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 10- to 14-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>
	<p>Soilborne Diseases Seedling Root Rot, Basal Stem Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	<p>0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet</p>	<p>For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 92.3 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

- ¹ = Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables, Crop Group 2
² = Root Vegetable, Crop Subgroup 1A

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
 - 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
 - 3) Apply as an in-furrow spray in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
 - 4) DEXTER may be applied the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Vegetables, Tuberous and Corm Subgroup 1C Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke Chinese and Jerusalem Canna, Edible Cassava, Edible, Bitter and Sweet Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen (Taro) Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, Bean Yam, True	Foliar Diseases Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>A. Alternata</i>) Ascochyta Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta</i> <i>cynarae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i> , <i>Puccinia</i> <i>helianthi</i>) White Rust (<i>Albugo</i>)	6.0-20.0 fl oz/A (0.10- 0.33 lbs ai/A)	For powdery mildew , make preventative applications on a 5- to 7-day schedule. For all other diseases , applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 7- 14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates. Do not apply more than one application of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> <i>betae</i> , <i>C. pastinaceae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> <i>polygoni</i> , <i>Leveillula</i> <i>taurica</i>)	9.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.15- 0.25 lbs ai/A)	
	Soilborne Diseases Circular Spot, Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium</i> <i>rolfsii</i>) Rhizoctonia Stem Canker, Crown Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> <i>solani</i>) Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium</i> <i>aphanidermatum</i>)	0.40-0.80 fl oz/1000 row feet	For soilborne/seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL section.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 123 fl oz (2.0 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 2.0 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.

- 3) Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (14-day PHI).
-

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	6.0-15.5 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 10-day schedule, following the resistance management guidelines.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply more than 93.2 fl oz (1.5 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 2) Do not apply more than 1.5 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 3) Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (7-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/ A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Cereals Wheat Triticale	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>) Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i> , <i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	4.0-12.0 fl oz/A (0.07-0.20 lbs ai/A)	Applied prior to disease development. Application Methods: ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% v/v to optimize efficacy. Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	7.5-11.0 fl oz/A (0.125- 0.175 lbs ai/A)	

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- 2) Do not apply more than 40 fl oz (0.40 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 3) Do not apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 4) Do not apply within 7 days (7-day PHI) for forage and hay.
- 5) Do not apply within 14 days of grazing (14-day PHI).

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Use Instructions
Wild Rice	<p>Brown Spot <i>(Bipolaris oryzae or Bipolaris sorokiana)</i></p> <p>Also known as <i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i> and <i>H. sativum</i></p> <p>Stem Rot <i>(Nakataea sigmoidea)</i></p>	12.5-15.5 fl oz/A (0.20-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Apply prior to disease development. Apply during tillering, boot, early heading, or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>Application Methods: ground, air, or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 gallons per acre. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than two sequential applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than two applications of DEXTER fungicide or other Group 11 fungicide per season.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not treat wild rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustaceans.
- 2) Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.
- 3) Do not apply more than 42 fl oz (0.70 lbs ai) of product/A/season.
- 4) Do not apply more than 0.70 lb ai/A/season of azoxystrobin-containing products.
- 5) Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.
- 6) Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28-day PHI).

POST HARVEST APPLICATIONS

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Use Instructions								
Bananas Plantains	Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	200-400 ppm solution	<p>Apply as a single application of a 200- 400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage.</p> <p>Application Methods: spray, dip or painted onto the cut ends of the bananas.</p> <p>Application of the 200 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g., within the USA). When a longer time in transport is expected (export), use the 300- 400 ppm rate. If alum (1% w/v) is added to the spray solution, stir the suspension frequently as sedimentation and flocculation may occur. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant (0.10% v/v) may improve the compatibility of this mixture.</p> <p>Amount of DEXTER to Mix per 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Banana Applications:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="862 1129 1398 1310"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dexter Use Rate</th> <th>Per 100 Gal Spray Solution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200 ppm</td> <td>11 fl oz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 ppm</td> <td>15 fl oz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 ppm</td> <td>21 fl oz</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dexter Use Rate	Per 100 Gal Spray Solution	200 ppm	11 fl oz	300 ppm	15 fl oz	400 ppm	21 fl oz
Dexter Use Rate	Per 100 Gal Spray Solution										
200 ppm	11 fl oz										
300 ppm	15 fl oz										
400 ppm	21 fl oz										

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not make more than one application to bananas as post-harvest treatment.
- 2) DEXTER may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate	Use Instructions
<p>Citrus Fruit Crop Group 10-10</p> <p>Calamondin Citron Citrus Hybrids Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin Orange (sour and sweet) Pummelo Satsuma Mandarin Tangerine Uniq Fruit Hybrid</p> <p>Including all cultivars and/or hybrids of these</p> <p>See complete list of citrus fruit crops below.</p>	<p>Penicillium Decays Green Mold, Whisker Mold, Suppression of Blue Mold (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) Diplodia Stem-End Rot (<i>Diplodia natalensis</i>) Phomopsis Stem-End Rot (<i>Phomopsis citrii</i>)</p>	<p>See Use Instructions</p>	<p>Application Methods: dip, drench, flood, or spray for the control of certain post-harvest diseases.</p> <p>For high volume (dilute) applications: Mix 32-64 fl oz of DEXTER fungicide in 25-100 gallons of an appropriate water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of a wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Use T-Jet, flooders, or similar application systems.</p> <p>For low volume (concentrate) applications: Mix 32-64 fl oz of DEXTER fungicide in 7-25 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion for the crop being treated. Apply to 250,000 lb of fruit. Use a controlled- droplet type of applicator or similar system.</p> <p>For dip applications: Mix 32-64 fl oz of DEXTER fungicide in 100 gallons of water, wax/oil emulsion, or aqueous dilution of wax/oil emulsion. Dip for approximately 30 seconds and allow fruit to drain. For maximum decay control, treat citrus fruit once before storage and once after storage, just prior to marketing.</p>

Complete List of Citrus Fruit Crops: Australian Desert Lime (*Eremocitrus glauca*); Australian Finger Lime (*Microcitrus australasica*); Australian Round Lime (*Microcitrus australis*); Brown River Finger Lime (*Microcitrus papuana*); Calamondin (*Citrofortunella microcarpa*); Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus Hybrids, *Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.; Grapefruit (*Citrus paradise*); Japanese Summer Grapefruit (*Citrus natsudaidai*); Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Mediterranean Mandarin (*Citrus deliciosa*); Mount White Lime (*Microcitrus garrowayae*); New Guinea Wild Lime (*Microcitrus warburgiana*); Orange, Sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, Sweet (*Citrus sinensis*); Pummelo (*Citrus maxima*); Russell River Lime (*Microcitrus inodora*); Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Sweet Lime (*Citrus limetta*); Tachibana Orange (*Citrus tachibana*); Tahiti Lime (*Citrus latifolia*); Tangelo (*Citrus x tangelo*); Tangerine (Mandarin) (*Citrus reticulata*); Tangor (*Citrus nobilis*); Trifoliolate Orange (*Poncirus trifoliolate*); Uniq Fruit (*Citrus aurantium* Tangelo group); cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- 1) Do not make more than two applications to citrus fruit as post-harvest treatments.
- 2) DEXTER may be degraded by exposure to direct sunlight. Do not store treated fruit in direct sunlight.

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup 1C - Post harvest

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Canna, Edible; Cassava, Bitter and Sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam, True.

Use DEXTER fungicide as a post-harvest spray for the control of certain post-harvest rots caused by Silver Scurf (*Helminthosporium solani*), *Fusarium* species, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), and Pink Rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*).

Application Method	Disease	Rate (fl oz)	Use Instructions
In-Line Aqueous Spray Application	Silver Scurf Fusarium Dry Rot Late Blight Pink Rot	0.6 fl oz/ton of tubers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sufficient water for thorough coverage of the crop being treated. • Ensure proper coverage of the tubers. Tubers should be tumbling as they are treated. • Use T-jet, CDA, or similar application system.
Do not make more than one post-harvest application to the tubers.			
Specific Use Restrictions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not use on seed potatoes or seed pieces. 2) Ensure the DEXTER solution remains in suspension by using agitation. 			

TURF

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (fl. oz. product per 1,000 sq. ft)	Application Interval (days)	Application Directions
Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Patch (Rhizoctonia solani)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool weather brown patch Yellow patch (Rhizoctonia cerealis)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fusarium patch (Microdochium nivale)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray leaf spot (Pyricularia grisea)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray snow mold Typhula blight (Typhula incarnate, T. ishikariensis)	1.35-0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Leaf spot (Bipolaris sorokiniana)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting out (Drechslera poae)	0.38-0.77	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic ring spot (Leptosphaeria korrae)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink patch (limonmyses roseipellis)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink snow mold (Microdochium nivale)	1.35-0.77	Single application 14	Make a single application of 1.35 fl. oz. or two applications of 0.77 spaced 14 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide may enhance control under sever disease pressure.
Pythium blight Pythium root rot (Pythium aphanidermatum, Pythium spp.)	0.38-0.77	10-14	Begin applications before disease is present. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, trat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as

			established turf.
Red thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia large patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease.
Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.38-0.77	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make two applications 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysi patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces incurstana</i>)	0.38-0.77	28	Make one or two applications in late fall before snow cover or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not apply on top of snow.
Special Use Restrictions:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not apply more than two (2) sequential applications of DEXTER SC Fungicide for control of <i>Phythium</i> spp. 2) For all other diseases, do not apply more than four (4) sequential applications of DEXTER SC fungicide. 			

Fl oz. of DEXTER SC per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	AI per fl oz per 1,000 sq. ft.	Fl oz of DEXTER SC per Acre	Pints of DEXTER SC Per Acre
0.40	0.104	17.4 fl oz/A	1.1 pts/A
0.50	0.130	21.8 fl oz/A	1.4 pts/A
0.60	0.156	26.1 fl oz/A	1.6 pts/A
0.70	0.182	30.5 fl oz/A	1.9 pts/A
0.77	0.200	33.5 fl oz/A	2.1 pts/A
1.35	0.350	58.8 fl oz/A	3.7 pta/A

Amount of Dexter SC Fungicide to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

Spray Volume (gallons/1,000 sq. ft)			
Use rate (fl. oz) per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	2.0 gals. spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft (fl oz)	3.0 gals. spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft (fl. oz.)	4.0 gals. spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft (fl. oz.)
0.40	20 fl oz	13 fl oz	10 fl oz
0.50	25 fl oz	17 fl oz	13 fl oz
0.60	30 fl oz	20 fl oz	15 fl oz
0.70	35 fl oz	23 fl oz	18 fl oz
0.77	38.5 fl oz	25.7 gl oz	19.3 fl oz
1.35	67.5 fl oz	45 fl oz	33.75 fl oz

ORNAMENTALS

Dexter SC controls certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. Dexter SC controls certain disease of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or filed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other landscape areas.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

Integrate Dexter SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. Apply Dexter SC in an alternation or tank mix program with other EPA registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of Dexter SC before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program includes blocks of three Dexter SC applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate Dexter SC with other strobilurin fungicides.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply Dexter SC as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intrvals (plus

alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

Make Dexter SC applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the year at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. Dexter SC works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only with surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with Dexter SC. Do not use silicone based products with Dexter SC due to the possibility of phytotoxicity. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply 1.9-7.7 fl. oz/100 gallons (0.95-3.85 fl. oz./50 gallons) of Dexter SC every 7-28 days (or as specified for a specific disease or plant). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the specified use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Under most conditions and diseases, apply 3.85 – 7.7 fl. oz/100 gallons (1.9-3.85 fl. oz/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply the lower specified rate range (1.9-3.85 fl.oz/100 gallons or 0.95-1.95 fl. oz./50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval or the higher specified rate range (5.75-7.7 fl. oz/100 gallons or 2.85-3.85 fl. oz/50 gallons) on a 14-28 day interval.

Under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development, use the higher specified rates range (5.75-7.7 fl. oz/100 gallons or 2.85-3.85 fl. oz/50 gallons) on a 7-14 day interval.

Application of Dexter SC as a late curative or eradicator treatment will not always result in satisfactory disease control.

DRENCH APPLICATION

Apply Dexter SC to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. Drench apply DEXTER SC to container grown ornamentals using 0.38 - 1.75 fl. oz./100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of DEXTER SC before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution must be taken before making application of DEXTER SC as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants must be tested prior to full-scale application.

DRIP IRRIGATION

Apply DEXTER SC through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 3.85 - 30.75 fl. oz. DEXTER SC per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) must be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

ORNAMENTAL USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not exceed 2.4 gallons of product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

- Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.
- Do not tank mix DEXTER SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.
- Do not apply DEXTER SC to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshino variety) due to possible phytotoxicity.
- Do not use spray equipment that has applied DEXTER SC for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Apply DEXTER SC to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. DEXTER SC is safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to A225.09. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

TABLE 1: DISEASES CONTROLLED

When used in accordance with the label directions, DEXTER SC will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	Application Instructions	
	8 oz. and larger containers (fl. oz. product per 100 gallons)	4 oz. containers (fl. oz. product per 50 gallons)
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS		
a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS		
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
c. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
d. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
e. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
f. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.

<p>g. Rose Blackspot <i>(Diplocarpon rosea)</i></p>	<p>Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply DEXTER SCon a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, DEXTER SC may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre application</p>	<p>Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-14 days Apply DEXTER SCon a 7 day interval unless disease pressure is light. Under severe disease conditions or if disease is already present, DEXTER SC may be tank mixed with another rose blackspot fungicide. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre/application</p>
<p>h. Myrothecium Leaf Spot <i>(Myrothecium spp.)</i></p>	<p>Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.</p>	<p>Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.</p>

i. Downy Mildew of bedding plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
j. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crabapples only, see Table 4 for sensitive species.
k. Marssonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marssonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 14-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 14-28 days.
l. Cercospora Leaf Spot	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz./100 gals. every 7-28 days	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW		
Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.		
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> ., <i>E</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Microsphaera azaleae</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
4. RUSTS		
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS		
a. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Slight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 7.7 - 15.4 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre	Apply 3.85 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days For suppression only. Do not exceed 46 fl. oz./acre
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES		
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1.9 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.95 - 1.9 fl. oz. every 7-28 days.
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
c. <i>Rosarium</i> spp.	Apply 1.9 - 7.7 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.	Apply 0.95 - 3.85 fl. oz. every 7-21 days.
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)		
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 0.35 - 1.75 fl. oz., 1 2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.	Apply 0.19 - 0.95 fl. oz., 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area, every 7-28 days.

PLANT SAFETY

DEXTER SC is safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4; however, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to DEXTER SC. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not DEXTER SC can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user must conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species.

Do not tank mix DEXTER SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, adjuvants, etc., unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply DEXTER SC to certain apple, crabapple or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied DEXTER SC for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants

DEXTER SC is safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3, and 4 when applied according to specified application methods, rates, and timings:

TABLE 2: Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser fir	1, 4
<i>Abies procera</i>	Noble fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2i, 3, 4
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp. (except Rieger begonia)	Begonia	2, 3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-free, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus, California lilac, Snowball	3

<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	2, 4
<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	White cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	Sawara cypress	1
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Parlor palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink Dogwood, Flowering Dogwood	2b, 3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	3
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
<i>Dietes iridoides</i>	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica darleyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	Algerian ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Iris (bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	2e
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Asiatic lily	2
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-turf	2
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	2

<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2i
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2j
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red tip photinia	2, 3, 4

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	1
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Poplar	4
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	2, 3
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2c, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan	2j
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4j
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday cactus	2, 7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon Grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>	Peace lily	2, 7
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading yew	7
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western red cedar	4
<i>Thujopsis</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping thyme	2
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock	4
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹	Viola, Pansy ¹	2

<i>Weigela Florida</i>	Pink weigela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

[†]Do not exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species

TABLE 3: Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujaopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia (except Rieger begonia)	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardiaspp.</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladiumspp.</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Tree	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine, and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crabapple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Chamaecyprais</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>

Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Fir, Noble	<i>Abies procera</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica darleyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris (Bulbous, Spanish, Dutch)	<i>Iris xiphium</i>
Iris, African	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Asiatic	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundum</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>

Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy*	<i>Viola</i> spp.*
Paper Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisiaspp.</i>
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thymes Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.
White alder	<i>Clethra</i> spp.
Weigela, Pink	<i>Weigela Florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisiaspp.</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.

Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

[†]Do Not Exceed 3.85 fl. oz./100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4: Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*) Tolerant Varieties of *Malus*

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	<i>sieboldii</i>
<i>atrosanguinea</i>	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
<i>baccata</i>	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>jackii</i>	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	Pink Satin	Sliver Drift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candy mint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	<i>spectabilis</i>
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
<i>coronaria</i>	Hopa	<i>pumila</i>	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doublings	Louisa	<i>sargentii</i>	<i>zumi</i> Calocarpa

TABLE 5. Intolerant Plants (DO NOT apply DEXTER SC to these species or varieties)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshino variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern and Other Ferns for cut foliage	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> and other species for cut foliage
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

CONIFERS AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION ROSES

DEXTER SC controls certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations. Please see the Ornamental Section above for more detailed directions for use in landscape situations.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate fl. oz. product/Acre (lb. a.i./A)	Application Instructions
Conifers	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium Needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss Needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaeumannii</i>)	6.1 - 15.3 fl oz/A (0.10-0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate DEXTER SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential applications of DEXTER SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications of DEXTER SC per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: Begin A225.09 applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p>
Roses (Commercial Rose Production)	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	3.0 - 15.3 fl oz/a (0.05 - 0.25 lbs ai/A)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Integrate DEXTER SC into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than four sequential applications of DEXTER SC before alternating with a fungicide that is not in Group 11. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: Begin DEXTER SC application prior to disease development and continue throughout the year on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Make applications by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates.</p> <p>Plant Safety: DEXTER SC is safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application, in addition, do not tank mix DEXTER SC with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tank mix is safe to roses.</p>

Specific Use Restrictions: Do not apply more than 123 fluid ounces of product/acre/year (2.0 lbs. a.i./A).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF
WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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